

## **Appendix A**

### **Glossary of Substance Abuse Prevention Terminology**

**AA** – Alcoholics Anonymous.

**Abuse** – The use of a chemical substance, licit or illicit, resulting in an individual’s physical, mental, emotional, or social impairment.

**Addiction** – A condition in which (1) the development of a body tolerance occurs, which requires progressively larger doses of a substance to produce the desired effect, and (2) withdrawal symptoms occur when the substance is withheld.

**AIDS** – Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

**Alcoholism** – An illness characterized by preoccupation with alcohol and loss of control over its consumption, leading to intoxication if drinking is begun, usually characterized by chronicity, progression, and tendency toward relapse.

**Alternatives** – Activities that provide positive growth experiences that can help individuals develop the skills they need to become socially mature individuals with self-discipline, confidence, personal awareness, self-reliance, and independence. Alternative activities are designed to offer positive alternatives to AOD use and abuse. Alternatives require a framework of youth training and participation in planning and programming.

**AOD** – Alcohol and other drugs.

**ASAM** – American Society of Addiction Medicine.

**ATOD** – Alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

**Behavioral health** – Managed care term that applies to the assessment and treatment of problems related to mental health and substance abuse. Substance abuse includes abuse of alcohol and other drugs.

**Client** – An individual who is being treated for mental health or substance abuse problems in a social or rehabilitation setting (e.g., a residential treatment program), or in the private practice of a psychologist, social worker, or counselor.

**Community-based process(es)** – Prevention programs that serve to enhance the ability of the community to more effectively provide prevention and treatment services for alcohol, tobacco, and drug abuse disorders. Organizing, planning, enhancing efficiency and effectiveness, collaboration, coalition-building, networking, and training are prime methodologies.

**Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs)** – Centers designed to provide comprehensive, integrated, and coordinated systems of behavioral health care in the least restrictive environment. Such centers were created as a result of legislation in the mid-1960s.

**Credentialling** – A process of review to approve a practitioner who applies to participate in a health plan. Specific criteria and prerequisites are applied in determining initial and ongoing participation in the health plan. De-credentialling is the removal of credentials.

**CSAP** – Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

**CSAT** – Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

**DARE** – Drug and Alcohol Resistance Education.

**DHHS** – Department of Health and Human Services.

**Direct services** – Services provided directly by a State, regional, or local agency to a program participant.

**Drug** – A substance that, by its chemical nature, affects the structure or function of a living organism.

**DUI** – Driving under the influence.

**DWI** – Driving while intoxicated.

**EAP** – Employee Assistance Program.

**Education** – Prevention programs that are designed to affect critical life and social skills, such as decision making, refusal skills, and critical analysis. Two-way communication is emphasized between the educator/facilitator and the program participants.

**Environmental** – A category of prevention-based activities designed to establish changes in written and unwritten community standards, codes and attitudes, thereby influencing the incidence and prevalence of the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs used in the general population.

**Frontier State** – A state that contains six or fewer residents per square mile in at least 50% of its counties.

**HIV** – Human immunodeficiency virus.

**ICRC** – International Certification Reciprocity Consortium.

**Indicator** – A defined, measurable variable used to monitor the quality or appropriateness of an important aspect of client care or of a particular risk group. Indicators can be activities, events, occurrences, or outcomes for which data can be collected to allow comparison with a threshold, benchmark, or prior performance.

**Indirect services** – Services provided by an impactor of a particular group (e.g., a classroom teacher, a Boy Scout troop leader, etc.), instead of directly from a State, regional, or local service agency.

**Information dissemination** – Prevention programs that provide awareness and knowledge on the nature and extent of substance use, abuse, and addiction. Knowledge and awareness of available prevention programs and services is heightened, and the exchange of information involves a one-way communication from the source to the audience.

**Managed care** – An integrated system of insurance, financing, and health service delivery which focuses on the appropriate and cost-effective use of health services delivered through defined networks of providers and proper allocation of financial risk.

**MBHO** – Managed behavioral healthcare organization.

**Mentoring** – A structured relationship between an individual with expertise in a given area(s) and an individual who is a novice. In substance abuse prevention, the mentor is generally an older, more experienced adult who fosters the development of character, self-esteem, and competence of a young person.

**NA** – Narcotics Anonymous.

**NASADAD** – National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors.

**Needs assessment** – A measurement that defines the relative quantity of a service, product, or similar item that is required or desired within a particular population.

**NPN** – National Prevention Network.

**ONDCP** – Office of National Drug Control Policy.

**Outcomes** – Results or effects achieved through a given service or procedure.

**Performance measure(s)** – Methods or instruments used to estimate or monitor the extent to which the actions of a health care practitioner or provider conform to practice guidelines, medical review criteria, or standards of quality.

**Post-employment** – With regard to training and education, the activities the individual participates in for continuing education skill development.

**Practitioner** – An individual who delivers clinical, rehabilitation, or psychosocial treatment to individuals in medical, clinical, or social settings.

**Pre-employment** – With regard to training and education, the knowledge and skills gained before the individual enters a job in his/her selected field.

**Prevention** – The anticipatory counteraction, neutralization, or nullification of a potentially deleterious action. In terms of substance abuse prevention, many States have crafted their own definitions of prevention.

**Primary prevention** – A formal (or informal) process that utilizes strategies to promote mental, social, and physical health, before the earliest onset of signs and symptoms of alcohol and/or drug abuse by empowering individuals by means of resources, strengths, and skills necessary to resist substance use.

**Problem identification and referral** – Prevention programs that aim to identify those individuals who have indulged in illegal or age-inappropriate use of tobacco or alcohol in order to assess if the behavior can be reversed through education.

**Protective factors** – Factors that serve to reduce or moderate the influence of risk factors.

**Provider** – A program, facility, or organization that delivers health care.

**RADAR** – Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resources.

**RFP** – Request for proposals.

**Risk assessment** – A measurement that defines the likelihood that a problem will occur in an individual or population.

**Risk factors** – Characteristics of people or their family, school, and community environments, which are empirically associated with increases in substance abuse.

**SAMHSA** – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

**SAP** – Student Assistance Program.

**SAPT** – Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

**SSA** – Single State Authority

**Technical assistance** – A general term that encompasses consultation, training, and/or facilitation. It can also involve the provision of timely information.

**Training** – The transfer of knowledge and skills that will enable participants to integrate such knowledge/skills into their present environment or situation.